

## Chapter 1 : hermaphrodite - Wiktionary

*Hermaphrodite is used in botany to describe a flower that has both staminate (male, pollen-producing) and carpellate (female, ovule-producing) parts. This condition is seen in many common garden plants.*

Shells of *Crepidula fornicata* common slipper shell. Clownfish are initially male; the largest fish in a group becomes a female. Most species of parrotfish start life as females and later change into males. Sequential hermaphrodites dichogamy occur in species in which the individual is born as one sex, but can later change into the opposite sex. Sequential hermaphroditism is common in fish particularly teleost fish and some jellyfish, many gastropods such as the common slipper shell, and some flowering plants. Sequential hermaphrodites can only change sex once. Ghiselin [15] which states that if an individual of a certain sex could significantly increase its reproductive success after reaching a certain size, it would be to their advantage to switch to that sex. Sequential hermaphrodites can be divided into three broad categories: Where an organism is born as a male, and then changes sex to a female. The clownfish genus *Amphiprion* are colorful reef fish found living in symbiosis with sea anemones. If the female is removed, the reproductive male will change sex and the largest of the non-reproductive males will mature and become reproductive. It has been shown that fishing pressure can change when the switch from male to female occurs, since fishermen usually prefer to catch the larger fish. The populations are generally changing sex at a smaller size, due to natural selection. Where the organism is born as a female, and then changes sex to a male. Wrasses also have an uncommon life history strategy, which is termed diandry literally, two males. In these species, two male morphs exist: Initial phase males do not look like males and spawn in groups with other females. They are not territorial. They are, perhaps, female mimics which is why they are found swimming in group with other females. Terminal phase males are territorial and have a distinctively bright coloration. Individuals are born as males or females, but if they are born males, they are not born as terminal phase males. Females and initial phase males can become terminal phase males. Usually, the most dominant female or initial phase male replaces any terminal phase male when those males die or abandon the group. *Lythrypnus dalli* Family *Lythrypnus* are a group of coral reef fish in which bidirectional sex change occurs. Once a social hierarchy is established a fish changes sex according to its social status, regardless of the initial sex, based on a simple principle: For instance, groupers are favoured fish for eating in many Asian countries and are often aquacultured. Since the adults take several years to change from female to male, the broodstock are extremely valuable individuals. Simultaneous hermaphrodites[ edit ] Turbellarians mating by penis fencing. Each has two penises on the undersides of their heads which they use to inject sperm. Earthworms are simultaneous hermaphrodites, having both male and female reproductive organs. A simultaneous or synchronous hermaphrodite or homogamous is an adult organism that has both male and female sexual organs at the same time. Reproductive system of gastropods: Pulmonate land snails and land slugs are perhaps the best-known kind of simultaneous hermaphrodite, and are the most widespread of terrestrial animals possessing this sexual polymorphism. Sexual material is exchanged between both animals via spermatophore, which can then be stored in the spermatheca. After exchange of spermatozoa, both animals will lay fertilized eggs after a period of gestation; then the eggs will proceed to hatch after a development period. Snails typically reproduce in early spring and late autumn. Banana slugs are one example of a hermaphroditic gastropod. Mating with a partner is more desirable biologically, as the genetic material of the resultant offspring is varied, but if mating with a partner is not possible, self-fertilization is practiced. The male sexual organ of an adult banana slug is quite large in proportion to its size, as well as compared to the female organ. It is possible for banana slugs, while mating, to become stuck together. If a banana slug has lost its male sexual organ, it can still mate as a female, making its hermaphroditic quality a valuable adaptation. The species of colourful sea slugs *Goniobranchus reticulatus* is hermaphroditic, with both male and female organs active at the same time during copulation. After mating, the external portion of the penis detaches, but is able to regrow within 24 hours. They do not practice self-fertilization, but when they find a mate, the pair takes turns between which one acts as the male and which acts as the female through multiple matings, usually over the course of several nights. Earthworms

are another example of a simultaneous hermaphrodite. Although they possess ovaries and testes, they have a protective mechanism against self-fertilization. Sexual reproduction occurs when two worms meet and exchange gametes, copulating on damp nights during warm seasons. Fertilized eggs are protected by a cocoon, which is buried on or near the surface of the ground. These fish are simultaneous hermaphrodites.

**Pseudohermaphroditism** When spotted hyenas were first discovered by explorers, they were thought to be hermaphrodites. Early observations of spotted hyenas in the wild led researchers to believe that all spotted hyenas, male and female, were born with what appeared to be a penis. The apparent penis in female spotted hyenas is in fact an enlarged clitoris, which contains an external birth canal. When a female spotted hyena gives birth, they pass the cub through the cervix internally, but then pass it out through the elongated clitoris.

**Intersex Hermaphroditus**, the "son" of the Greek god Hermes and the goddess Aphrodite, origin of the word "hermaphrodite". The series may be the earliest medical photographic documentation of intersex. Clinically, medicine currently describes intersex people as having disorders of sex development, a term vigorously contested. Some people who are intersex, such as some of those with androgen insensitivity syndrome, outwardly appear completely female or male, frequently without realizing they are intersex. Other kinds of intersex conditions are identified immediately at birth because those with the condition have a sexual organ larger than a clitoris and smaller than a penis. Some humans were historically termed true hermaphrodites if their gonadal tissue contained both testicular and ovarian tissue, or pseudohermaphrodites if their external appearance phenotype differed from sex expected from internal gonads. This language has fallen out of favor due to misconceptions and pejorative connotations associated with the terms, [32] and also a shift to nomenclature based on genetics. Intersex is in some caused by unusual sex hormones; the unusual hormones may be caused by an atypical set of sex chromosomes. One possible pathophysiologic explanation of intersex in humans is a parthenogenetic division of a haploid ovum into two haploid ova. Upon fertilization of the two ova by two sperm cells one carrying an X and the other carrying a Y chromosome, the two fertilized ova are then fused together resulting in a person having dual genitalia, gonadal ovotestes and genetic sex. Another common cause of being intersex is the crossing over of the SRY from the Y chromosome to the X chromosome during meiosis. The SRY is then activated in only certain areas, causing development of testes in some areas by beginning a series of events starting with the upregulation of SOX9, and in other areas not being active causing the growth of ovarian tissues. Thus, testicular and ovarian tissues will both be present in the same individual.

### Chapter 2 : Top 10 hermaphrodite facts and famous hermaphrodites - Mirror Online

*A person who is a hermaphrodite has both female and male genital characteristics and can also be called intersex people. This typically means that the organs on the inside are of one sex, while the organs on the outside are of another sex; for example, a hermaphrodite might have a penis and.*

What does the Bible say about hermaphrodites? Babies that are born with both male and female sexual organs, or characteristics of both organs, are called hermaphrodites or intersex. A child who is in an intersexual state is classified in one of three categories: In times past, doctors would perform surgeries without first testing the infant to find out its true sex, and the child would sometimes grow up very obviously a man, with female genitalia. The treatment is still controversial, however. There are pros and cons for each side. Either way, any family with an intersexual infant should begin counseling, as should the child when he or she is old enough. When babies are developing in the womb, they all begin with sex organs that look female. If the baby is male, he begins to produce testosterone, and if the hormone reaches the tissues correctly, the external genitals become a scrotum and penis. Chromosomal or sex hormone abnormalities can produce an infant in an intersexual state. It is not as uncommon as we might think; about 1 in every 2, newborns is born in an intersexual state. Babies are not born with physical disorders to punish their parents in any way. Although God created the earth perfectly, it soon brought destruction upon itself with the onset of human sin Romans 5: Before the Flood in Genesis chapter 7 that wiped out almost all living things on the earth, people had the potential to live for several hundred years. After the Flood, human life spans grew progressively shorter, indicating a change in the environment which resulted in damage to the human genetic structure. This also explains why incest was necessary for the population of the earth in Genesis, but was forbidden later in the laws of Leviticus Now, thousands of years later as sin continues to permeate the world, the human race has been bombarded with every kind of sickness, disease, disorder and birth defect we can imagine. It is very possible for a child born with both sex organs to grow up to have a healthy view of sexuality and successful relationships. From early on, the child should be taught how valuable, loved and accepted he is by his family and also by God. He or she is not a victim of divine judgment, but God has a plan for each one of us that will bring Him glory, as we can learn from a man who was healed by Jesus Christ: Was it a result of his own sins or those of his parents?

**Chapter 3 : Hermaphrodite - Definition, Causes and Examples | Biology Dictionary**

*A child who is in an intersexual state is classified in one of three categories: 1) true hermaphrodite - an infant born with both ovaries and testicles and has both male and female sex organs. 2) female pseudohermaphrodite - a genetic female with male external sex organs.*

URL of this page: The older term for this condition is hermaphroditism. Although the older terms are still included in this article for reference, they have been replaced by most experts, patients and families. Increasingly, this group of conditions is being called disorders of sex development DSDs. Causes Intersex can be divided into 4 categories: In many children, the cause of intersex may remain undetermined, even with modern diagnostic techniques. This most often is the result of a female fetus having been exposed to excess male hormones before birth. The labia "lips" or folds of skin of the external female genitals fuse, and the clitoris enlarges to appear like a penis. In most cases, this person has a normal uterus and fallopian tubes. This condition is also called 46, XX with virilization. It used to be called female pseudohermaphroditism. There are several possible causes: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia the most common cause. Male hormones such as testosterone taken or encountered by the mother during pregnancy. Male hormone-producing tumors in the mother: These are most often ovarian tumors. Mothers who have children with 46, XX intersex should be checked unless there is another clear cause. This one may not be noticeable until puberty. Aromatase is an enzyme that normally converts male hormones to female hormones. Too much aromatase activity can lead to excess estrogen female hormone ; too little to 46, XX intersex. At puberty, these XX children, who had been raised as girls, may begin to take on male characteristics. Internally, testes may be normal, malformed, or absent. This condition is also called 46, XY with undervirilization. It used to be called male pseudohermaphroditism. Formation of normal male external genitals depends on the appropriate balance between male and female hormones. Therefore, it requires the adequate production and function of male hormones. Problems with the testes: The testes normally produce male hormones. If the testes do not form properly, it will lead to undervirilization. There are a number of possible causes for this, including XY pure gonadal dysgenesis. Problems with testosterone formation: Testosterone is formed through a series of steps. Each of these steps requires a different enzyme. Deficiencies in any of these enzymes can result in inadequate testosterone and produce a different syndrome of 46, XY intersex. Different types of congenital adrenal hyperplasia can fall in this category. Problems with using testosterone: Some people have normal testes and make adequate amounts of testosterone, but still have 46, XY intersex due to conditions such as 5-alpha-reductase deficiency or androgen insensitivity syndrome AIS. People with 5-alpha-reductase deficiency lack the enzyme needed to convert testosterone to dihydrotestosterone DHT. There are at least 5 different types of 5-alpha-reductase deficiency. Some of the babies have normal male genitalia, some have normal female genitalia, and many have something in between. Most change to external male genitalia around the time of puberty. AIS is the most common cause of 46, XY intersex. It has also been called testicular feminization. There are over different defects that have been identified so far, and each causes a different type of AIS. This may be in the same gonad an ovotestis , or the person might have 1 ovary and 1 testis. The person may have XX chromosomes, XY chromosomes, or both. The external genitals may be ambiguous or may appear to be female or male. This condition used to be called true hermaphroditism. In most people with true gonadal intersex, the underlying cause is unknown, although in some animal studies it has been linked to exposure to common agricultural pesticides. These disorders do not result in a condition where there is discrepancy between internal and external genitalia. However, there may be problems with sex hormone levels, overall sexual development, and altered numbers of sex chromosomes. Symptoms The symptoms associated with intersex will depend on the underlying cause. Ambiguous genitalia at birth.

### Chapter 4 : What is HERMAPHRODITE? definition of HERMAPHRODITE (Black's Law Dictionary)

*A hermaphrodite (or intersexed person) is someone who has some or all of the primary sex characteristics of both genders (for example, a penis and a vulva). There are three types of hermaphrodites.*

See Article History Alternative Title: Hermaphroditic plants “most flowering plants, or angiosperms” are called monoecious, or bisexual. Hermaphroditic animals “mostly invertebrates such as worms , bryozoans moss animals , trematodes flukes , snails , slugs , and barnacles” are usually parasitic, slow-moving, or permanently attached to another animal or plant. In humans, conditions that involve discrepancies between external genitalia and internal reproductive organs are described by the term intersex. Intersex conditions are sometimes also referred to as disorders of sexual development DSDs. Such conditions are extremely rare in humans. In true gonadal intersex or true hermaphroditism , an individual has both ovarian and testicular tissue. The ovarian and testicular tissue may be separate, or the two may be combined in what is called an ovotestis. Affected individuals have sex chromosomes showing male-female mosaicism where one individual possesses both the male XY and female XX chromosome pairs. Most often, but not always, the chromosome complement is 46,XX, and in every such individual there also exists evidence of Y chromosomal material on one of the autosomes any of the 22 pairs of chromosomes other than the sex chromosomes. Individuals with a 46,XX chromosome complement usually have ambiguous external genitalia with a sizable phallus and are therefore often reared as males. However, they develop breasts during puberty and menstruate and in only rare cases actually produce sperm. In 46,XX intersex female pseudohermaphroditism , individuals have male external genitalia but the chromosomal constitution and reproductive organs of a female. In 46,XY male pseudohermaphroditism , individuals have ambiguous or female external genitalia but the chromosomal constitution and reproductive organs of a male, though the testes may be malformed or absent. Treatment of intersex in humans depends upon the age at which the diagnosis is made. Historically, if diagnosed at birth, the choice of sex was made typically by parents based on the condition of the external genitalia i. The remaining genitalia were then reconstructed to resemble those of the chosen sex. The reconstruction of female genitalia was more readily performed than the reconstruction of male genitalia, so ambiguous individuals often were made to be female. However, intersex surgery has long-term consequences for affected individuals. Later in life, for example, the person may not be satisfied with the results of surgery and may not identify with the assigned gender. Thus, patient consent has become an increasingly important part of decisions about intersex surgery, such that surgery may be delayed until adolescence or adulthood, after patients have had sufficient time to consider their gender and are able to make informed decisions about treatment. In older individuals the accepted gender may be reinforced by the appropriate surgical procedures and by hormonal therapy. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

### Chapter 5 : Hermaphrodite | Define Hermaphrodite at [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*hermaphrodite. any plant possessing stamens and carpels in the same flower. any animal possessing both male and female sex organs. The condition is usual in many plants and lower animals, but may occur in some unisexual organisms as an abnormality.*

Symbolism[ edit ] Hermaphroditos, holding a torch and a kantharos , between Silenus right and maenad left ; Roman fresco from the triclinium of the procurator in the Casa del Centenario IX 8,3â€™6 in Pompeii. Hermaphroditus, the two-sexed child of Aphrodite and Hermes Venus and Mercury had long been a symbol of androgyny or effeminacy, and was portrayed in Greco-Roman art as a female figure with male genitals. The reference to the fourth day of the month is telling: All three of these gods figure largely among erotic and fertility figures, and all possess distinctly sexual overtones. Sometimes, Hermaphroditus is referred to as Aphroditus. The phallic god Priapus was the son of Hermes by some accounts and the youthful god of desire Eros of Ares and Aphrodite. At the age of fifteen, he grew bored with his surroundings and traveled to the cities of Lycia and Caria. It was in the woods of Caria, near Halicarnassus modern Bodrum , Turkey that he encountered the nymph , Salmacis , in her pool. She was overcome by lust for the boy, who was very handsome but still young, and tried to seduce him, but was rejected. When he thought her to be gone, Hermaphroditus undressed and entered the waters of the empty pool. Salmacis sprang out from behind a tree and jumped into the pool. She wrapped herself around the boy, forcibly kissing him and touching his breast. While he struggled, she called out to the gods that they should never part. Her wish was granted, and their bodies blended into one form, "a creature of both sexes". He compared the myth of the beautiful ephebe with Narcissus and Hyacinthus , who had an archaic hero-cult, and Hymenaios. Aphroditus The oldest traces of the cult in Greek countries are found in Cyprus. Here, according to Macrobius Saturnalia , iii. Philochorus in his Atthis ap. It appears no longer as the object of a special cult, but limited to the homage of certain sects , expressed by superstitious rites of obscure significance. The passage proposes that he might be considered as the deity who presided over married people; the strict union between husband and wife being aptly represented by a deity, who was male and female inseparably blended together. Hermaphroditus, as he has been called, who was born of Hermes and Aphrodite and received a name which is a combination of those of both his parents. Some say that this Hermaphroditus is a god and appears at certain times among men, and that he is born with a physical body which is a combination of that of a man and that of a woman, in that he has a body which is beautiful and delicate like that of a woman, but has the masculine quality and vigour of a man. But there are some who declare that such creatures of two sexes are monstrosities, and coming rarely into the world as they do they have the quality of presaging the future, sometimes for evil and sometimes for good. The latter claims that he has had sexual intercourse with Hermaphroditus three times. Hermaphroditus complains and objects to the fact by invoking Hermes in an oath, while Silenus invokes Pan for the reliability of his allegations. Paintings and engravings[ edit ] In Greek vase painting Hermaphroditus was depicted as a winged youth erotes with male and female attributes.

*hermaphrodite* [hĒ™r-mÄff â€² rĒ™-dÄ«tâ€²] An organism, such as an earthworm or flowering plant, having both male and female reproductive organs in a single individual.

By Editors Hermaphrodite Definition A hermaphrodite is an organism with both male and female genitalia. In sexually reproducing organisms, males have organs that produce male gametes, usually sperm. Females have different sexual organs that produce female gametes, usually called eggs. In sexually dimorphic organisms, each organism only has type of reproductive organs, and the population is divided into genders. Sometimes the organisms are divided almost equally. In these cases, individuals must compete for mates. Sometimes the genders pair off equally, one male for one female. Other times, one male or female will breed with a large group of the other gender. Hermaphrodites tend to be solitary animals, although exceptions exist. Being a hermaphrodite is thought to increase the chances of solitary organisms reproducing, because they can both give and receive gametes. This allows them to both share their DNA, while at the same time having the chance to develop an offspring of their own. Young developing in two different places also decreased the chance that a random event will wipe out both young. When you live as a solitary animal and mating opportunities are scarce, this is an important advantage for hermaphrodite organisms. Causes of Normally Dimorphic Hermaphrodites In sexually dimorphic organisms, a hermaphrodite may arise because of variations in the genetic code. In humans, hermaphrodites are caused by a variety of genetic conditions. In one form, a hermaphrodite or intersex person is created when two fertilized eggs fuse together, giving the zygote two X chromosomes and one Y chromosome. Other cases of hermaphrodites are caused by the SRY gene, the gene responsible for testosterone and male genitals, being transferred to the X chromosome during meiosis, resulting in both male and female genitalia. Examples of Hermaphrodite Clownfish In clownfish society, the only two individuals that get to breed are the two largest individuals. Although all clownfish are born with non-functioning genitalia, the largest clownfish undergoes a change when it becomes the largest fish, and ovaries develop and start releasing eggs. This female needs a male to reproduce with, and the second largest fish develops testis that produce sperm. The couple continues to reproduce until one of them dies, in which case they are replaced by the next largest individuals. If the female dies, the male converts from female to male genitalia. This is known as sequential hermaphroditism. Earthworms A hermaphrodite that can be found in your own backyard is the earthworm. Earthworms spend their days deep beneath the soil, burrowing in random directions and aerating the soil. Two earthworms could be only a short distance apart, and never come into contact. Because of this isolated lifestyle, it is important for the worms to be able to reproduce successfully when they meet. The earthworms are hermaphrodites and have both male and female genitalia. When they copulate, both organism give a gamete and receive a gamete. When they separate, each earthworm wraps its eggs in a cocoon and deposits them in a safe location. This gives the worms two separate populations of offspring that have different chances of surviving. An added benefit of being a hermaphrodite is that if a worm never finds a mate, it can fertilize its own eggs and reproduce that way. Many hermaphrodites experience this benefit. Flowers Some plants are hermaphrodites. In their reproductive organs, flowers, there are both male and female reproductive systems. The pollen, or male gamete is released from a stamen. The female part, the stigma, is a long tube that leads to ovules containing eggs. The pollen must make its way from the stamen to the stigma. Sometimes this happens on the same plant, and sometimes bees and other pollinating insects carry the pollen from one plant to other. Much like the earthworm, plants benefit from being able to fertilize their own eggs and being able to reproduce sexually to increase their variety. Even so, plants always need pollinators, or at least a strong wind, to move the pollen to the stigma. Other plants are not hermaphrodites, and produce only one type of flower. It all depends on how the plant species evolved. Related Biology Terms Sexual Dimorphism â€” When a species has two distinct types, or genders, that only produce one type of genitalia. Gametes â€” Celled produced by organisms that can fuse together, creating a new organism. Genitalia â€” The organs used by organisms to copulate, leading to fertilization of an egg. Copulation â€” The cooperative act two organisms engage in to fertilize an egg. Tunicates are organisms that

live in the ocean. They are sedentary filter feeder that resemble a pulsing sac. When tunicates reproduce, each organism releases sperm into the environment. Each tunicate can also receive sperm from the environment to fertilize their eggs. The fertilized eggs are released into the ocean, where the zygote finds a spot to settle for itself. What is the tunicate? Sequential Hermaphrodite Answer to Question 1 B is correct. The tunicate is a regular, or simultaneous hermaphrodite. At the same time, the tunicate has both male and female reproductive organs. It can produce both eggs and sperm. In sequential hermaphrodites, only one at a time can be produced. Bacteria can reproduce without another individual. It depends on the bacteria Answer to Question 2 A is correct. Bacteria are not hermaphrodites, because they do not reproduce sexually. Bacteria reproduce asexually, which is different from a hermaphrodite. A hermaphrodite, while it can reproduce with itself, is still using sexual reproduction. Hyenas are not sexually dimorphic on the outside. The males have a penis and the females have an almost identical looking enlarged clitoris. Scientist often cannot tell which individuals are male and which are female until the females become pregnant. Sometimes Answer to Question 3 B is correct. Hyenas are not hermaphrodites. Sexual dimorphism and being a hermaphrodite are unrelated, although often correlated traits. Because of this, they are not hermaphrodites.

### Chapter 7 : Hermaphrodite | Definition of Hermaphrodite by Merriam-Webster

*Hermaphroditism (the possession of both male and female capabilities) and parasitism by males are ways by which sessile, slow-moving, or sparsely distributed animals cope with finding mates. Barnacles, which are sessile crustaceans, elongate one limb to transfer sperm directly to another barnacle.*

Gonads, Hermaphrodite, Hermaphroditism, Intersex, Sequential Hermaphrodites, Sex Characteristics, Simultaneous Hermaphrodites

What is Hermaphrodite Hermaphrodite refers to organisms with both male and female reproductive organs. The condition of possessing both types of reproductive organs is known as hermaphroditism. Hermaphroditism is more common in plants. The most characteristic feature of hermaphrodites is that the same individual can become a mother at a time and father at another time. Earthworms are Simultaneous Hermaphrodites Sequential and simultaneous hermaphrodites are the two types of hermaphrodites classified based on the periods they are sexually active. At a particular time, either male or female reproductive organ is active in sequential hermaphrodites. Many plants, birds, and fish are sequential hermaphrodites. In simultaneous hermaphrodites, both sex organs are active at the same time. But, self-fertilization is avoided in simultaneous hermaphrodites. Earthworms are an example of simultaneous hermaphrodites. What is Intersex Intersex refers to the hermaphroditism in humans. It is a variation of the human body. The standard chromosomes of a man are XY while that of a woman are XX. These intermediate chromosomes can produce individuals with mixed male and female chromosomes, hormones or genitals. Sometimes, the sex of the person may change in adolescence. Hanne Gaby Odiele But, intersex individuals lack optimum conditions to sustain a second life inside them. Thus, they are infertile. The anatomy of the intersex individual is different from a normal human being. The person looks like a female from outside, but male organs can be identified inside. However, intersex persons differ from transgender, bisexual , lesbian or gay. Similarity Between Hermaphrodite and Intersex Hermaphrodite and intersex are two conditions in which several sex characteristics present in an individual. Hermaphrodite refers to an organism with both male and female sex organs as the natural condition. Intersex refers to an individual having reproductive organs or external sexual characteristics of both male and female. Hermaphrodite is an organism possessing both types of gonads. Intersex is an organism possessing several sex characteristics of both male and females such as chromosomes, gonads, sex hormones or genitals. Hermaphrodites can be either animals or plants. Intersex is found in humans. Hermaphroditism is a natural condition. Intersex is a disorder. Hermaphrodite individuals are viable for reproduction. Intersex individuals are not viable for reproduction. Hermaphrodite become both mother and father of the offspring in different situations. Intersex individuals are unable to become either a mother or a father. Conclusion Hermaphrodite and intersex are two conditions in which both male and female sex characteristics occur in the same individual. Hermaphrodites consist of both types of gonads while intersex individuals consist of other sex characteristics such as sex chromosomes excluding gonads. Only hermaphrodites are viable for reproduction. The main difference between hermaphrodite and intersex is the type of sex characteristics present in each type of individuals. Is it the same as hermaphrodite?

### Chapter 8 : Intersex: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia

*a hermaphrodite is not a super being, and human hermaphrodites often are often born sterile (unable to reproduce) and sometimes lack enough sexual hormones to sexually mature during puberty. \*note: it is believed that jamie lee curtis fits into the first definition; however, no one actually seems to definitively know.*

**Pictures of Hermaphrodites and Famous Examples in History** The first hermaphrodite picture was created in , when French photographer Gaspard-Felix Tournachon, otherwise known as Nadar, took nine photographs of a young person with a male build and stature, but who might have identified as female. These are considered the first hermaphrodite human pictures in the world, and were reserved only for medical uses. These photographs were never published in mainstream media. **What Is a Hermaphrodite?** A person who is a hermaphrodite has both female and male genital characteristics and can also be called intersex people. This typically means that the organs on the inside are of one sex, while the organs on the outside are of another sex; for example, a hermaphrodite might have a penis and testicles, but inside, there are ovaries and possibly a uterus. In more rare cases, the chromosomes say a person is male or female, but the genitals say otherwise. Only occasionally do hermaphrodites actually exhibit the genitalia of both a male and a female; for example, a person might have a penis as well as a vagina. For instance, a female might appear to have a very large clitoris, or a male might appear to have a very small penis. This ambiguous genitalia is often cause for further testing on DNA to determine whether the child is a boy or a girl. In cases like this, the parents might make the decision to put their child through surgery to determine a physical gender, or they might opt to wait until the child is older and can decide for themselves which gender is dominant in their body and mind. **Hermaphrodite Human Pictures** Below are some pictures to show what Hermaphrodite looks like in humans as well as art works based on it. Some famous people have been hermaphrodites, but hermaphrodite human people for them are not available. Here are ten of them that you might recognize: A man who was one of the very first medical subjects to be studied for genital confusion. He was raised as a female but in his 30s began having severe abdominal pains; the investigation led to determining that he was actually male. This retired tennis player won a total of ten titles. She was born with both male and female genitalia; upon surgery at the age of 19, she is now considered physically and biologically to be a woman. A music technologist and author from England, he is a leading academic in the field of sex research. He was subject to numerous surgeries throughout his childhood in order to determine his gender. Assigned as a female at birth, she went through numerous surgeries. After her wife died in , she began to focus more on her intersex questions. She became the youngest woman in the world to go through complete gender reassignment surgery. A world champion and South African distance runner, she was subjected to gender testing in after winning the World Championship. This was one of the first widely-known cases of gender testing in the athletic world and led to an uproar among medical professionals and athletes alike. A skier who won many awards, he was originally known as female, but a medical test before the Olympics revealed that he was actually male. He chose to transition to life as a man, and eventually married and became a father. At the age of 17, she chose to transition to life as a woman.

### Chapter 9 : What does the Bible say about hermaphrodites?

*The percentage of sex pathology is, fortunately, a rare phenomenon in nature. Instead of the term hermaphroditism, there was a new one introduced -- disorder of sexual differentiation.*